

SLAVERY IS THE LOT OF THE MEEK



FREEDOM AWAITS US IF WE FIGHT

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

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If Ettor and Giovannitti Are To Die, Twenty Million Working Men Will Know the Reason Why!

STEAM SHOVELS REFUSE TO MOVE

NO SETTLEMENT IS IN SIGHT—SOMEONE
USES SABOTAGE—G. T. P. MAY
JOIN STRIKE—FINANCIAL
AID NEEDED

The Canadian Northern strike has clearly proven one important fact. All the marvelous intelligence of the gunny-sack railroad contractors cannot make a steam shovel work without human labor-power.

The contractors are also face to face with the proposition of getting a taste of "business ethics." In other words, there are many "scabs" who are giving just what they are paid for—poor service for poor wages.

In return for wages and camp conditions which caused deterioration in human life a similar decay appears in the machinery. A better life for 7,000 human beings is of greater value to society than all the steam shovels in existence.

At one of Martin Nelson's camps a gang of Austrians, Russians and Greeks were hired under misrepresentation. Upon hearing of the strike there was a sudden flurry among the men, a disappearance of tools, and a rising of the Fraser river not accounted for in the weather report.

A scout sends the "Worker" the following report: "June 22—Three station men killed at Martin Welsh's camp No. 5 near Yale. One man blown into the river by blast. Body not recovered. Others buried in Yale. (21st) 16 men quit camp 5 today, Spokane shipped 66 men to Martin Welsh on the 20th and another gang is expected. Fly bulls traveling trains in both directions. Saloon men supplied with money at North Bend and men are shanghaied when under influence of liquor." The central strike committee maintains an efficient scout system and can tell to almost a man how many are working in each camp.

Tom Whitehead is reported as being about to lose his eyesight in the jail.

Authorities are trying to deport John Skoglund to Sweden, but it is thought that he is being held up in order to hear from his father. Skoglund is dying of consumption and the boys in jail have made up a purse of \$40 for him. Anyone who can reach the Swedish authorities and rebel organizations with this knowledge will confer a favor upon Fellow-worker Skoglund.

There are 110 men in jail at Kamloops, 19 in New Westminster, 40 in Victoria, and many more scattered through the province. The jails are all over-crowded.

Pete Henning of Palmer Bros. & Henning, went to Minneapolis to recruit a bunch of scabs. He got a bunch of men whom he thought were green Swedes. They disappeared before the job was reached. The venture cost the firm \$2,300.

At this time it looks as tho the strike would benefit many other construction workers, as the effective advertising has kept men out of British Columbia and so has forced contractors on the Kettle River Valley job to give a 25c raise per day.

Chas. Nelson is again in charge at Yale and headquarters are also being opened at Kamloops, Ashcroft and other points.

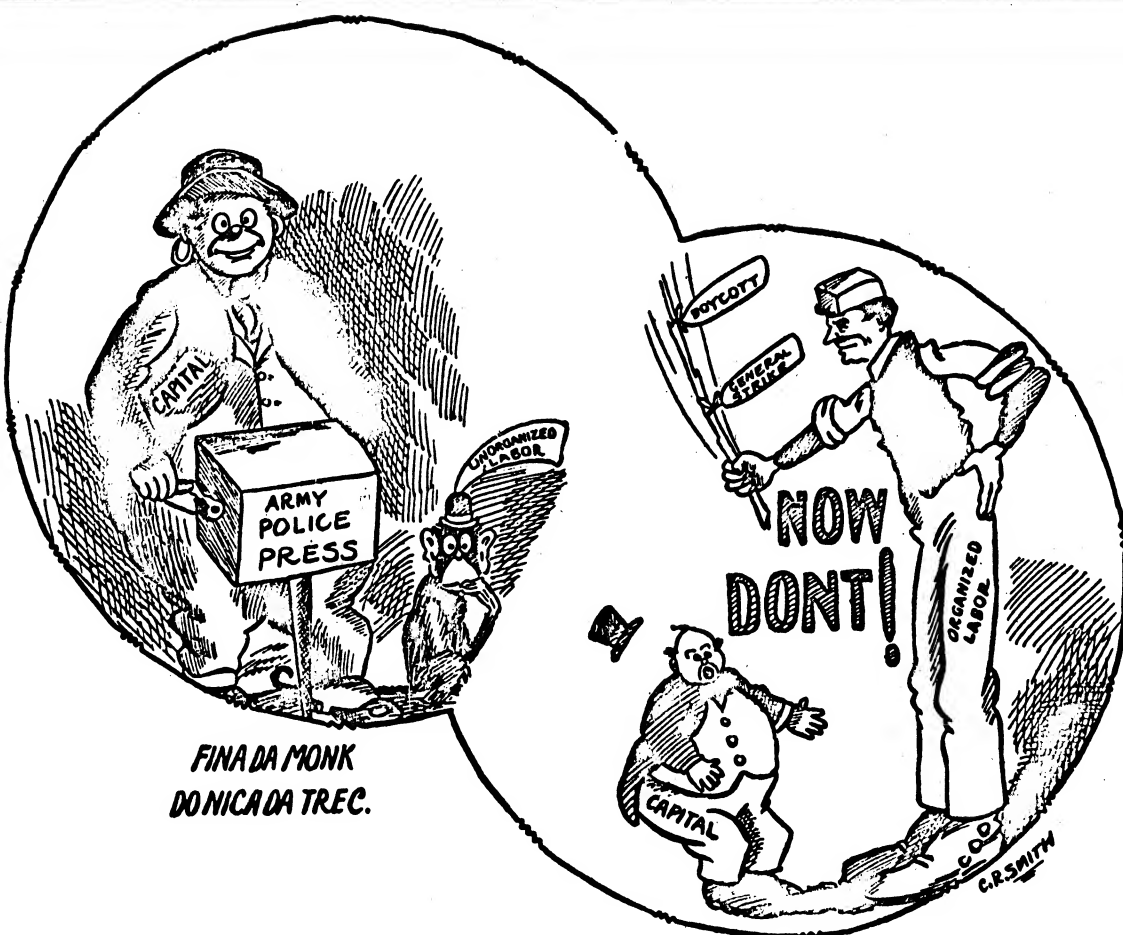
The construction workers on the Grand Trunk Pacific are on the verge of revolt. Their grievance is the same as that of the C. N. strikers, for in practically all the camps the food is so foul as to be uneatable and the wages are below a living standard.

New life will enter the C. N. strikers in the event of such a strike, and there is no doubt that labor will stand together more solidly than ever.

By special arrangement the C. N. strikers will hereafter use the columns of the B. C. Federationist instead of issuing a strike bulletin. In the final issue of the strike bulletin, June 26, is the following:

"The contractors are making their last stand. They realise they are beaten but are only holding out with the foolish expectation that the strikers will become disheartened and worn out with the struggle. Victory is in sight. All that is needed to reap the fruits of the fight is to stand solidly together for a few days longer.

The workers of B. C. are watching the strike with interest and regard it as a test of our organization and methods. A win means a powerful organization in British Columbia. A loss means a drawback on what we have already won. Send funds to help us win to Geo. Fenton, 34 Cordova Street, W. Vancouver, B. C."



CAPITAL MAKES THE UNORGANIZED DANCE—ORGANIZE AND MAKE CAPITAL DANCE

Whole World Protests Against Crime

Lawrence, June 29.—Vincent St. John, the general secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, was in the city recently. He addressed two meetings of the local organization while here. The main object of his visit was to confer with the local committee and the lawyers regarding the Ettor-Giovannitti defense. As a result, new plans of action were adopted and old ones were strengthened and extended. A local protest conference will be organized, with a view to arranging a monster protest meeting to be held at an early date. In addition, a mass conference of all New England textile workers, organized and unorganized, will be called in Salem, during the opening week of the trial, this conference to select a jury of workers to be in attendance, with textile workers in general, at the trial. Attention was also given to the matter of publicity and agitation. The Socialist and Labor press of the country will be invited to co-operate with the defense committee in the issuance of a special supplement devoted to the case, at the beginning of the trial. Six speakers, to cover many sections of the country, will be on tour during the month of July. Special attention will be paid to the New England textile centers.

The interest in the Ettor-Giovannitti case is growing. Protest meetings are being held in England, France and Italy. The government of the latter country is now in correspondence with the government of the United States in reference to the case. Aristides Giovannitti, an influential lawyer of Italy, will visit this country in the interest of his brother, Arturo, one of the imprisoned men. Interest in this country is being wide spread. Labor organizations, regardless of affiliation, are co-operating with the Socialist Parties and the various factions of the revolutionary movement, in arranging and holding meetings, through the agency of protest conferences. Such conferences are organized in the leading industrial centers, like New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Resolutions protesting against the imprisonment of the men and declaring the charges against them to be trumped up and purely vindictive are being adopted and sent to Governor Ross and District Attorney Atwill. Some of the conferences are more radical. The Philadelphia protest conference favors a general strike of all workers throughout the country on the day the men are brought to trial. The general strike idea is also being agitated in the New England textile centers. It is growing in favor wherever advocated.

Especially noteworthy in connection with the protest movement is the speech of Eugene

V. Debs, the Socialist Party candidate for President. Addressing over 10,000 persons at Chicago on the 16th inst., he declared the imprisonment of Ettor and Giovannitti to be a heinous, monstrous and mad persecution; an opinion that is shared by thousands of workingmen and workingwomen. Debs, it is declared on reliable authority, will refer to the case in every campaign speech that he will make.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, at a recent meeting, instructed its campaign committee to prepare a set of resolutions covering the Ettor-Giovannitti case, the same to be read at 5,000 meetings which is planned to hold simultaneously in every state in the Union during the presidential campaign. The case will be attacked as an illustration of capitalistic injustice to the working class.

The fact that the case against the two men is the result of an industrial revolt that occurred under a tariff that is supposed to make such a thing impossible, is also being touched upon in working class political circles.

The protest movement is not confined to any form of organization nationally or section; it is general and is being taken up in most unexpected places. The Miners Union of Sulzer, Alaska, are taking part in it, as well as the Italians of Boston, and the French non-Socialist newspapers of New Bedford, Mass., not to mention the interest displayed abroad.

The following letter from France, speaks for itself. "Headquarters Bakery and Pastry Workers Union of Bordeaux and vicinity, Labor Exchange (Bourse de Travail), 42 Lalonde st., Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, June 10, 1912. Ettor-Giovannitti defense committee, 9 Mason st., Lawrence, Mass., U. S. A.

Comrades—The Bakery and Pastry Workers Union of Bordeaux and vicinity, in response to the appeal issued by your committee in behalf of comrades Ettor and Giovannitti, notify you herewith that we have sent to President Taft and Governor Foss, the following resolutions: "Whereas, the members of this union protest emphatically against the charges brought against our syndicalist comrades, Ettor and Giovannitti, and

Whereas, the charges brought against them, of inciting to murder a striker, are absurd; the character of the evidence shows the same to be part of a plot by American capitalism to stamp out the propaganda of revolutionary syndicalism in America; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we declare our solidarity with Ettor and Giovannitti, and join with all sympathetic men and labor organizations in, order

to obtain the release of two innocent men."

Comrades accept our fraternal and syndicalist salutations, Patil, Secretary.

In addition to the above a recent number of La Battaille Syndicaliste, a daily paper published in Paris, has just been received. It contains a report from the United States dealing with the Ettor-Giovannitti case. The Battaille Syndicaliste, has a circulation of 60,000. Any news appearing in its columns, will create a good impression.

The above are a few of the many evidences of French interest in the Ettor-Giovannitti trial. Syndicalism plays a great part in French life, both in France and in the United States. Even the American-French non-syndicalist and socialist press, like Le Journal of New Bedford, Mass., and Echo de l'Ouest, of San Francisco, Cal., have considerable space and assistance to the Ettor-Giovannitti defense. Of course, the syndicalist and socialist papers, L'Union des Travailleurs de Charleroi, Pa., and L'Emancipation, of Lawrence, Mass., are actively interested. The latter is preparing a special edition bearing on the case, which will be sent to all the French settlements in the United States and Canada.

The French people play quite a part in the New England textile industry. French textile labor organizations exist at Lawrence and New Bedford, Mass., Woonsocket and Providence, R. I., and Philadelphia, Pa. The French textile workers of Lawrence, form the majority of the Franco-Belgian Union. This is a co-operative society. It owns and operates a grocery, bakery and large two story building, containing an assembly and other rooms. The profits of this co-operative society have made syndicalistic propaganda possible, at all times, in Lawrence. It was in the Franco-Belgian hall that the best strike meetings were held, and it was the business ability and credit of the Franco-Belgian Union that made the relief system of the strike a success. L'Emancipation is published by the Franco-Belgian textile workers.

The I. W. W. numbers 20,000 in Lawrence with several mills yet to be organized. In Lowell over 25,000 are enrolled and much more work is to be done. In nearly every town in the New England states there are locals ranging from 500 to 5,000 in membership. Several strikes are on in the East and were organized available the I. W. W. could be made to reach 500,000 in the New England states within a few weeks. So writes G. H. Perry who is managing a strike of 2,300 operatives in Clinton, Mass. Is the I. W. W. to grow?

CLUB AND FANG SAN DIEGO'S LAW

I. W. W. STILL FIGHTS IN SAN D. GO—VIGILANTES ARE ACTIVE—COURTS OF JUSTICE (?) ARE BLOCKED—MONEY IS NEEDED

San Diego, California, June 25, 1912. Any hopes the police and vigilantes may have had as to the driving out of the I. W. W. and the settling of the Frye Speech Fight here have been rudely shattered. We are still in the ring, and getting stronger all the time. All those who had been arrested on charges of vagrancy and street speaking have been released, and the police said "Shoo! Get out and call it a quit." But the men are speaking on the street again, the "Worker" and Solidarity are being sold, and the business of Local No. 13 is still going on.

George Speed of the G. M. B. is here to assist us in the work, and is giving us valuable aid along the lines of organization.

The Socialist Party held a meeting on the street outside the forbidden grounds last Sunday, but had proceeded only a few minutes when the police started the move on work for which they are noted. The first persons to be moved were Mr. and Mrs. Emerson, who were standing on the sidewalk, and taking no part in the meeting. A policeman in uniform struck Mr. Emerson across the mouth, and then began clubbing Mrs. Emerson. Mrs. Emerson was struck several blows, and was knocked down twice.

P. S. Ford of the Socialist Party was arrested, and Kasper Bauer, the chairman of the meeting was clubbed and arrested. The entire crowd was moved away from the scene, and the police reigned supreme.

An I. W. W. speaker concluded to go onto the street inside the restricted district yesterday evening and test the statement of the Attorney General that the police were able to handle the situation here. He talked a few minutes, and no policeman came into view, but a vigilante soon saw that the flag was in danger, and started a fight. The result was that the speaker was forced away from the place of speaking but no arrests were made. Another member was selling the "Worker" and Solidarity, but was not molested.

A man was selling the I. W. W. papers on the street today when a vigilante jerked them from him and tore them to pieces. A policeman was looking on, and the news agent asked him to arrest the man who had torn up the papers, but the bull told him to get a warrant. Getting no satisfaction from the policeman, he got more copies of the papers and began selling them, when the policeman arrested him. It is not known what the charge will be, but presumably it will be the unpardonable one of being an I. W. W.

The present Executive Committee is working along the lines of organization as well as carrying on the fight, and the plans they have under way will give us good results in the near future. It is recognized that we must have a strong local to back up the work of the organizers and agitators on the street, also to give us the job-control that is necessary to give us our existence.

The felony cases are dragging along in court, the only thing that appears possible for the lawyers to do being to delay the game for a time. The courts are largely composed of the vigilantes or those under their thumb.

The papers are reporting with much glee that Ben Reitzman stated in Spokane a few days ago that some Industrial Workers of the World would kill the city officials here for their actions in the past. There is perhaps no truth in the reports of what Reitzman said, but it is just such hare-brained remarks as this which have no truth whatever in them that get men into trouble of which they are entirely innocent. The members here are loud in condemning such remarks, and wish it distinctly understood that there is no thought among the men here of such methods being used. We are strictly an economic organization, and are not organized for private revenge.

We are badly in need of funds, and the Committee would like to impress it upon all the members of the organization that it will be absolutely necessary for us to have more money at once. The fight is still on, and will not be over till we win a complete victory, as it is absolutely necessary that we continue it to prevent the same tactics being used everywhere else. If the methods of the vigilantes can win here they will at once be adopted by the M. and M. everywhere, and then no radical labor organization will be possible.

Send all funds to C. R. Neely, Treasurer, Box 315, San Diego, California.—STUMPY.

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INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
General Headquarters—518 Cambridge Building, Chicago, Illinois.
Vincent St. John General Sec'y-Treas.
Jas. P. Thompson General Organizer

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Be skeptical. Test all things. But remember that unreasonable suspicion is even more detrimental to workingclass solidarity than is blind confidence.

As no social system is eternal Capitalism must disappear. To avoid chaos or slavery we must lay the foundation of the future society. What are you doing toward that end?

THE PRESS.

We are faced with the fact that the growth in membership of the I. W. W. has greatly outdistanced the increase in subscription to the I. W. W. press.

This is even more noticeable in Solidarity than in the Industrial Worker, for Solidarity is located in the section of the country where the greatest gains in membership have been and yet has experienced a falling off in revenue.

The Industrial Worker has shown a gain that, under ordinary circumstances, would seem to be normal but when the vast interest in industrial unionism is noted the circulation seems pitifully small.

Considering the fact that we have accepted no paid advertising and have never swerved from the truth in the interest of gaining favor we have indeed done a great work in the past.

Two of the best known leaders of the radical movement, one a socialist and the other an anarchist, and neither in full accord with our views, have recently stated that the Industrial Worker has exercised more influence upon the migratory, unskilled workers than any other publication in the history of America.

Whether this be true or not we do know that the day of the debate and the oratorical appeal to the emotions is past. This is an era of the printed word.

In New York City alone more mail is handled each day than was sent out by all the thirteen states at the close of the eighteenth century.

The leaflet, the pamphlet, the book and the press, these are the prime educators.

Unless education keeps pace with organization we may build but for a fall. Let all organizers bear that in mind and seek to push education by boosting the press.

In times when disaster has faced the I. W. W. the press served to hold it together and this placed us in position to gain victory in the recent strikes.

Education is necessary if organization is to bring emancipation. Don't forget the press.

CONTRACTS AND THE STRIKE.

One of the cheering signs in the class struggle is the fact that the workers are losing faith in "sacred" contracts and are pinning their hope upon the progressively growing strike.

A realization has come to the toiler that the contract is not an agreement entered into by two equal parties, for the employer has the whip hand and can dictate the terms though never a word be said. Fear of hunger is the force that impels the worker to agree to scab upon his fellow workers in case of a strike.

Doubtless contracts will be entered into for some time to come but it will be at the instigation of the conservative leaders and there will be an increasing tendency upon the part of the men in the crafts to violate the contracts thus signed. This tendency is already marked and it is one of the signs of the collapse of craft unionism.

Arbitration being based upon the same fallacy, the workers are distrustful of its efficiency as a means of settling disputes. Also there are those who are aroused to the point where they want no settlement except on the basis of "the tools to the toilers." Arbitration can only settle on the basis that would have been obtained had the conflict been continued. The side with superior power at the time of settlement can always dictate terms.

And so the workers, foreign born and native born, young and old, male and female, franchised and disfranchised, are seeking relief through the strike.

The employer now looks upon the worker just as he does upon any of the rest of the material used in production. In estimating the cost of constructing a building there is to be considered bricks, mortar, labor, etc. The estimating is done in advance of the commencement of the construction and so the bricks and mortar are purchased in advance or else contracted for at the market rate for future delivery. In figuring the cost of labor power the employer cannot buy it in advance and store it and so he seeks to set its price in advance by

signing a contract. His profits depend upon the price of labor. He wants labor at the lowest rate it can be had upon the labor market. When the worker voluntarily signs a contract he has by that act acknowledged himself to be in the same category with bricks and mortar.

Contracts, according to the I. W. W. way of viewing the matter, may be accepted as a matter of policy when forced upon the workers by reason of the supremacy of the employer at the time of signing. No compunction against breaking the contract exists should the labor market or other conditions favor the workers, or should another section of labor's army be in open conflict with the employing class and need a walk-out to win.

We know that a contractor, having contracted to take brick at \$12 per thousand, who finds that brick are \$2 less per thousand on the date of delivery will not hesitate to hire a lawyer to break the contract if there is no way to squirm out of it without recourse to such action. Let us take a leaf from the bosses' book. Why should a slave think a contract with his master is sacred?

When the workers break contracts and when they go out on strike in ever increasing numbers it serves to throw the whole social mechanism out of gear. Society cannot withstand a successive set of strikes in the basic industries and retain its present wage basis.

In order that chaos may not reign and civilization be not destroyed the workers are providing an organization that is prepared to operate the industries when the capitalists confess themselves incompetent longer to do so.

And even if chaos did reign for a time the wage slave is apt to figure that a civilization which overworks him and starves him at the same time, which forced his child into the mill, his wife into the factory, his daughter into a life of shame, is not worth keeping anyway.

The stability of present society, based as it is upon the slavery of the wage working wealth producers, rests upon the docility of the slaves. And there are countless thousands who are refusing longer to be docile in order to have the doubtful honor of furnishing \$50,000 necklaces for Mrs. Gary and monkey dinners for Harry Lehr and his syphilitic social set. The masters have yet to reckon with the slaves.

WILL CAPITALISM DARE?

Did you ever sit in a prison cell, closed in by damp grey stones and rods of steel and listen to the monotonous ticking of a clock in some distant corridor?

Did you ever feel that spirit of lonesomeness that hangs over a prisoner like a dark and misty cloud and have each tick of that distant clock seem like an hour and each day seem as a year?

Were you ever placed so that you were away from the birds, the bees and the flowers, secluded from human companionship, away from the joys of life, each tick of the clock bringing nearer the day of sentence?

Were you ever isolated from the outside world and overwhelmed with the idea that perhaps every friend had deserted you, while enemies were actively besmirching your name? Has your every moment seemed to be a forward step toward your impending doom and yet so slow in passing as to prove an agony to the pent up emotions?

Unless you can think, can see, can feel, can place yourself in the position of the prisoner you will not grasp the significance of the statement of a fact of such importance as the imprisonment of innocent men.

Joe Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti are lying in a prison cell because of their loyalty to the interests of the working class.

They are accused of being accessories before the fact of the murder of Anna Lo Pizzo, a girl striker at Lawrence, who, as many witnesses testify, was shot by police officer Benoit.

They are to be tried before a court in which no more fairness need be expected than were the case tried before the textile mill owners themselves.

The State of Massachusetts is notorious for its corrupt officials and there is no reason for believing that the court which will try the cases of our imprisoned fellow workers is any better than the rest of the bribe taking corruptionists of that state.

A school official, named John J. Breen, has been convicted of having planted dynamite in an effort to discredit the imprisoned strike leaders and for this dastardly crime is fined but \$500, and is allowed to retain his position as monitor of the morals of the young and educator of the children of Lawrence.

It is from this source that we are told to expect justice! It is in Massachusetts with its savagery venerated by Boston culture, in Massachusetts where the state legislators are "bought and sold like herring," in Massachusetts which lives so much upon past exploits that it cares nothing for present exploitation, in murderous Massachusetts which starves its wealth producers in order to fatten its worthless parasites, it is in Massachusetts that we are told to expect JUSTICE for two men who have dared to defy the powers that be in their efforts to secure for the starving textile workers a little more of the good things their labor had produced.

Are we, the producers of all, to listen humbly to their hollow mockery and stand idly by to see two more human lives sacrificed upon the altar of greed? Are we to play the part of craven sowards or shall we rise in our economic might and be MEN?

In the lives of Ettor and Giovannitti are bound up the lives of the proletariat of America. In their unprotected death dies the American working class.

Shall we allow Capitalism to add another crime to its already overlong list or shall we decide that the time is ripe for action? In the Haywood case the cry went forth from the throats of a million workingmen "If you hang Haywood you will have to hang me!"

In the name of the aroused and outraged workers we now proclaim that a sentence passed upon Ettor and Giovannitti will be a double sentence upon capitalism.

The electrocution of Ettor and Giovannitti would be a shock felt around the world. It would galvanize into action the workers of the world and bring forth a revolution which would cause capitalism to crumble as a house of cards.

Will Capitalism dare to pass sentence upon itself?

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT.

England.

From a revolutionary syndicalist point of view it is interesting to compare the transport strike with the coal strike a few months ago. We respect as much as anybody the enthusiasm and solidarity which has aroused all the categories of workers of the transport trade on the Thames and Medway to make common cause for the amelioration of their economic condition. Though each category of transport workers has put its own claims, it was their solidarity with the lightermen and afterwards with the carmen which originated the strike. This fact incontestably proves the enormous progress made by working class solidarity in England during the last few years. A movement such as the present one in the port of London is sure to have a considerable effect on the material situation of the workers directly interested in the fight as well as generally in England.

Now let us look at the strike from an economical point of view. The coal strike hit capitalist production a direct blow, as coal is like living blood for industry. If at the time the miners had accepted the offer made by the transport unions—railwaymen included—to make common cause with them, the whole economic life would at once have been paralyzed, and, as I said before, the capitalists would at once have been struck. The coal miners did not want to accept the offer of the transport workers. They thought they were strong enough to finish alone with the owners. But in reality it is probable that many were afraid of the inevitable consequences of a common action of the miners and transport workers. The considerable stock of coal collected by the railway and shipping companies, as well as by large manufacturing places, would have been useless if the hands to transport them by land and sea had failed. It would have been a revolution! And the miners did not feel up to the mark for the revolutionary task under those conditions. They dared not take the responsibility of such a critical situation. Besides, a great part of the miners trust yet too much to parliamentary action to rely entirely on their own direct action.

Italy.

The reaction, which since the outbreak of the war was reigning in Italy, is assuming hideous proportions. All the facts should be known as it may soon be necessary that the help of all friends of freedom should come forward to prevent the legal crimes which are now in preparation.

Accused of having led the strike of miners on the island Elba, of having formed an association of criminals, thirty of our comrades are now before the tribunal of Volterra. The trial has been going on for 20 days. The sentence is not yet pronounced, but nobody dares to hope that the sentence will be any other than that asked by the Public Prosecutor—3 years for each accused.

The secretary of the Prime Minister Giolitti promised a clerical deputy that a prosecution will be started against the 2000 persons who sent subscriptions to the "Internazionale," the paper which had opened a collection for militants who are obliged to leave Italy and for deserters.

PREAMBLE OF THE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever-growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Better send for a bunch of those three-month sub cards and get prospective members to subscribe to the "Worker." It does the work. Five for a dollar.

THE INDUSTRIAL IDEA.

The following is from the April 17 issue Daily Nome Industrial Worker, official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, Local 240, Nome, Alaska:

In an editorial reprinted yesterday from the Spokane Industrial Worker there occurred the following paragraph:

"Capitalism is doomed any way you figure it, and the problem now confronting the revolutionary forces is not so much how to overthrow it, but how to build up a force capable of operating industry when capitalism shall have been overthrown."

Surely this is a fact well expressed, a truth undeniable, and excellently stated. Everything points to the doom of capitalism. It is a mass of contradictions; not alone an economic but a social lie, and as such it must sooner or later be destroyed by its own falsity.

Its monstrous tyrannies, its dastardly effects upon human life, human progress, and human character; its destruction of life, its waste of energy, its poisonous effect upon all things worth while; its persistent sacrifice of the public welfare to the well-being of a few; its necessity of maintaining itself by force—these things point to its unstable equilibrium which sooner or later will collapse.

And wisely stated also is the fact which confronts society, proletarian society is the real problem of building up a force capable of operating industry after capitalism shall have been destroyed, and that, as Marx has splendidly stated, can be built up as all social changes are built up, in the shell of the older form.

Political socialism cannot do that; craft unionism cannot do it. The idea is industrial, and industrial unionism is alone that which is capable of building up the required social force which will prevent anything like chaos following the end of capitalism.

All this is demonstrably as it is unquestionably, undeniably, true. It is a great fact, and it is a fact which affords the industrial idea such a foundation that whether it makes rapid or makes slow progress, anywhere or under any conditions, it will remain indestructible until such time as it blossoms forth as the "human race itself."

Industrial unionism is certainly one of the manifestations of that gigantic social force always existent whether we call it evolution, or progress, or the upward tendency of the human race. It is the expression of a scientific fact and might just as well be recognized as such. It is immaterial whether those who uphold it are sneered at as soup-house revolutionists, or box-car proletarians or are accused ever and anon of the heinous crime of travelling in search of work via the "gunnels of a rattler"; it makes no difference if it is not espoused by respectables, being the truth and being an unquestionable social fact, socially necessary and socially inevitable, it must prevail.

Any man who gets into that dunderheaded state of mind which says that because things are inevitable his help is not essential, his work is not needed toward promoting the event—that socialistic fatalism follows from the mass as contracted with intelligent individual action, is thwarting rather than forwarding the forces of society, and shirking his clear duty to himself and his fellow men.

It is useless to linger in the maze of such a fatalism as to become obsessed with a political fatalism which leads as all fatalism leads, to the land of Nowhere.

Capitalism is doomed, and the doom will be hastened by all men who will prepare the force for the new society within the shell of the old.

Failure to so prepare, to build up a strong (and not a false, word-of-mouth) industrial union, only stalls off the doom for which the exploited of the earth should strive to hasten.

Quoting again from that editorial in our Spokane contemporary:

"Tis the final conflict
Let each stand in his place;
The Industrial Union
Shall be the human race."

WATCH FOR FRAUDS.

In the past few months a number of unions throughout the country have been circularized for funds apparently in the name of the Industrial Workers of the World.

We ask all organizations to carefully scrutinize all matter forwarded to them in the name of the I. W. W. and see that same bears the seal of the I. W. W. and comes from the General Headquarters, Room 518, 160 N. 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Even though the matter be so worded as to appear to be from that source you should thoroughly satisfy yourself that it is official.

This request is made necessary by reason of the fact that individuals and organizations are trading upon the great success of the strike at Lawrence to draw funds to be used for purposes utterly antagonistic to revolutionary industrial unionism.

LABOR'S MARCH.

(By May B. Kerr.)

From out the past these scurried hosts
Have marched through ages long;
'Neath whip and scourge, with death's grim dirge;
Oppression, hate and wrong.

Sold like a chattel with the land,
Scorned by his brother's hand;
At last they rise and form new ties;
Find union in one band.

They front the future with a hope
The past has never known;
When brothers all, they break the thrall
That bids them fight alone.

The past is gone—forever gone;
No more shall labor pray,
But know its power and in that hour
No man can say them nay.

Songs to fan the flames of discontent, 10 cents. Get an I. W. W. Song book.

SHALL WE ANTAGONIZE THE TRADES UNIONS?

(By Leon Vasilio.)

A fact of great importance is developing with the growth of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is the wonderful power of our little militant organization of drawing together the various antagonistic elements in the labor movement of this continent on issues of working class interest. This is doing by far better than was expected in the earlier days of the organization.

With all the assertions that "we have twenty million wage-workers on the outside of the American Federation of Labor," we looked for a bitter fight in the future between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. Many prophesied that the A. F. of L. would scab the I. W. W. out of existence.

While the prophecy that the A. F. of L. men will work in strikes involving the Industrial Workers of the World has been realized to the letter, the I. W. W. is doing so fine that it forced the ruling class to liberalize its education to the extent of becoming real exponents of revolutionary industrial unionism.

How is this possible?

The fact is very simple. Trade unions can scab one another out of existence because their strength depends upon each being recognized by the employing class independent of others. And the moment the employer ceases to recognize one, the others are there to help him defeat it. This is considered by trade unionists just as it should be. Each one having a separate contract with the employer, they do not expect sympathetic strikes of other trades in time of conflict, can never get anything they do not expect, and, to be sure, they never get it. This is in the trades where the tool still plays a role—where skill is required.

But industrial unionism is the organization of the machine epoch. The substitution of machinery for the tool in large industries is doing away with the skilled worker; and as the trade unions are ignoring the unskilled, who has already become the most important factor in production, the I. W. W. has necessarily concentrated its activity towards him.

As I have said before, the prophecy that the A. F. of L. will scab on I. W. W. strikers has been realized. In almost every strike in which the Industrial Workers have been involved there have been A. F. of L. engineers, firemen, electricians, teamsters, etc., who helped the employers, by virtue of their contracts, and, in some cases, like Goldfield, Schenectady, Skowhegan, Lawrence, avowedly to break the strike. But with very few exceptions their scabbing did not prevent the victory of the strikers. They have done something they are always doing to one another—something they consider right, and we cannot blame them for doing to us what they are innocently doing to one another.

So the reason the A. F. of L. cannot hurt the I. W. W. very much, is that we organize the element they completely ignored, but which, however, is the most important in machine production—the unskilled worker. And with the steady growth of the organization the danger from destruction by the A. F. of L. is becoming less every day.

This would appeal to me as a good reason why we should not antagonize the A. F. of L. You know, criticizing an organization is one thing, and antagonizing it is another. We do not fear anything from the trade unions and therefore there is no reason for antagonizing them. Good will develops to be the best policy, as we are working on a different field—the most important one, let us never forget it—and if results could be accomplished without friction, no sincere I. W. W. man would be opposed to such policy.

Late developments in the class struggle of this country are pointing to the absolute necessity for the I. W. W. to adopt a friendly attitude towards the trade unions.

The San Diego free speech fight is the foremost illustration of the results of level headedness on the part of the I. W. W. when confronted by real danger. It was a clear case issue of such a nature that it involved not only the A. F. of L. and the Socialist Party in an I. W. W. fight, but also other elements. Surprising as the assertion may seem at the first glance, the syndicalist movement is highly opportunistic in its tactics. The uncompromising French syndicalists assert it by word and action on every occasion, and the I. W. W. has done it right along, unconscious, perhaps, of the fact. The rank and file of the Industrial Workers of the World knows that the working class has no constitutional rights save those it can enforce through economic organization. Yet, they asserted from house tops their "constitutional rights" in San Diego, making it the common issue for all sorts of hostile elements. The thing worked so well that the Los Angeles and San Francisco A. F. of L. bodies took the matter up, the San Francisco Labor Council publishing the report of its investigating delegation (which was as friendly as could be expected) in 10,000 copies. Later on, at an A. F. of L. protest meeting, the business agent of the Building Trades Council of San Francisco, speaking in the name of five million organized workers, said: "We are in sympathy with the I. W. W. in San Diego and extend them our hand." (Quotation from memory.)

The Lawrence I. W. W. textile strikers got over \$11,000 from A. F. of L. unions.

In the Grays Harbor strike A. F. of L. bodies supported the I. W. W., and, more over, the longshoremen and the shingle weavers walked out with the Industrial Workers.

And last but not least we see the splendid and fraternal attitude of the British Columbia trade unions towards the 7,000 I. W. W. railroad construction workers' strike on the Canadian Northern.

The Industrial Workers of the World is doing fine, fellow workers; better than was expected. A sound union develops and grows like any organization taking advantage of circumstances and adapting itself to new conditions, ever evolving and progressing toward perfection.

But in the cases mentioned above it was just this friendly attitude, the effort of showing them that our cause is theirs, that won their sympathy for us. So let us stop antagonizing the trade unions and their members. Slapping a trade unionist in the face with "you're a bunch of organized scabs" will never make him a sympathizer. There are other ways of talking to a man about the defects of his organization. We are supposed to be "enlightened," let us therefore make good by using judgment instead of passion.

I cannot finish without calling attention to our fellow workers' attention to the "Worker" issue of June 6. Every organizer and member should read the articles on organization, especially Fellow Worker Biscay's on "How to Organize." Give me your hand, fellow worker Biscay, and let me quote your words on this matter, in conclusion, for those that may not have read them:

"The industrial agitator forgets that any other unionist has any feelings of loyalty and pride for his organization and begins by denouncing, ridiculing and anathematizing the only organization that the craft unionist has known. He is sensitive to the failings of his order, and he is ready to take offense, but the fact that he is present to hear something better shows that he is striving for better. But when he is met by insults, treated as an enemy, it is not to be expected that he will become ready to join hands. If a better idea was launched at us, rubbed in with antagonistic denunciation, ridicule and insults, would we take kindly to people who had made us miserable, instead of meeting us as fellow workers? It is a waste of time for us to muckrake the crafts; the membership can do that for themselves better than we. But if we show the average trade unionist that we are friends who seek to join hands against the common enemy and show him the better way, he at once becomes our friend and is seen acting the best he can. If he does not join the movement, we should not think that he is opposed. His job may depend upon his staying with the old order so long as it controls his job. What protection can we give him if we cannot control the job? To expect him to become a wanderer, subsisting on coffee and doughnuts, is too much. The best we can do for the craft unionist is to teach him the better way and prepare the rank and file for the coming change."

BAR IN THE WHEEL.

In the Northern Weekly Leader of England, quoting Leonard Hall in the Clarion, is the following:

"It is urgent that all should understand that Socialism cannot be grafted upon capitalism. Capitalism must be destroyed before Socialism can be achieved. Reconstruction cannot precede destruction (though both processes may proceed side by side), and our most potent forces for disintegrating capitalism lie in the industrial field.

An occasional general labor stoppage, a national industrial tie-up, for a week or two at a time, would do more to bring the ruling classes to their senses and the working classes to an appreciation of their own importance than a month or two of military war.

The general strike can be made a sure progressive dislocator of the present financial and commercial regime—an iron bar thrust periodically into the mechanism of the capitalist system, hastening and ensuring the end of that system by repeated shocks, every such shock being more difficult to recover from than the preceding one.

But the demands put forward by the workers as the immediate motives of such general holidays of labor must be big and far-reaching demands; not pitiable claims for a few pence a week.

The great defensive and destructive duties of Industrial Unionism must not be allowed to overshadow its essentially constructive function in the transition to Socialism."

IN JAIL AND OUT.

It happened once upon a day, a wicked man was sent to jail; he trod the hard transgressor's way and swiped a good fat roll of kale. They put him in a cosy cell, with books to cheer his solitude; they washed him and they fed him well; and he grew fat on prison food. He had no troubles on his mind, no worry over the bills to pay; removed from life's sad, beastly grind, he beamed with smiles the livelong day. And in a dreamy, dismal shack, his wife was toiling at the tub, with aching heart and aching back, to buy her wretched children grub. And often, at the close of day, she went to bed to moan and sob, and wonder, in her feeble way, if God was really on His job. This is the justice that obtains in this fool world through which we reel; we give the sinner alken chains, and break his children on the wheel. We put the convict in his cell, and place light burdens on his back, and give him books and feed him well, and stretch his wife upon the rack.—Walt Mason.

On June 27 Wm. D. Haywood spoke in the largest hall in Detroit under the auspices of Local No. 16, I. W. W. (Automobile Workers.) More fuel for the flames of discontent.

Write to the congressman of your district for a copy of the report of the "House Committee on Rules" on the Lawrence strike. It is intensely interesting and the circulation of the report is an aid to the aroused workers. If you read this and then forget it you are your own worst enemy.

Ten thousand street and elevated railway employees in Chicago are preparing demands for an increase of wages and radical changes in working conditions. The demands are to be presented August 1. We wish them all success but would like to suggest that one day's notice to the employers would give much less time in which to recruit scabs in case of a strike or lockout.

EXCHANGES PLEASE NOTE.

Send marked copies of all articles and editorials dealing with the Ettor-Giovannitti case to Julius Ebert, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass., in order to have the defense committee make use of same.

Gompers is sentenced to one year in jail for contempt of court growing out of the Buck Stove and Range boycott case. The queer part is that he never has to serve any time when sentenced.

"Syndicalism and Sabotage" and how they were originated is an excellent article by Andre Tridon. It originally appeared in the New York Sun and has since been reprinted in the Square Deal for June.

According to the Public of June 21 the stereotypers' convention refused to seat delegates from the Chicago union now on strike. A committee of three was appointed to organize a bunch of "union" men to scab upon the strikers.

In the same dispatches from London the daily press publishes the information that the backbone of the dockworkers' strike is broken and that the White Star Liner "Majestic" is unable to sail on account of the strike. How brilliant is the capitalist press.

A Socialist Party paper, The New Times, contains the following in its issue of June 22: "The I. W. W. is not a capitalist tool and moreover they can never be found selling the working class out for a stand-in with the exploiters of labor and bourgeois reformers."

All organizations holding protest meetings for Ettor and Giovannitti are requested to send a brief account of same to the Industrial Worker, and also to Julius Ebert, Publicity Committee, Ettor-Giovannitti Defense, 9 Mason Street, Lawrence, Mass.

"The Young Rebel's Literary Digest" is a little magazine from San Francisco, Calif. It is edited by a 15 year old lad and aims to make society reckon with the rebels of the next generation. It fills a vital place in the radical thought.

At the Finnish Socialist convention recently held in Smithville, Minn., the consensus of opinion of delegates was that they were in a measure bound by the acts of the national convention but were nevertheless heartily in favor of industrial unionism.

Six thousand men are now involved in the I. W. W. strike at Fort Amby, New Jersey. Special deputies have murdered several of the strikers. It is stated that warrants have been issued by the county authorities for Haywood and Linds who are conducting the strike.

The British Columbia Federationist of June 22 has a leading article on the Canadian Northern strike. E. Gilbert is the writer. The causes leading up to the strike are fully set forth. The Federationist is to be thanked for its solidarity as displayed in the publication of the article.

One thousand fishermen are on strike at Pishegg and along the west coast of Alaska. Modern Methods shows them the fallacies of craft organization and advises them to join the I. W. W. Here are the editor's words in part:

"Men, there is only one way. There is already an organization—world wide—with which you can unite. This organization embraces all branches of labor and is as near perfect as possible. The Industrial Workers of the World were organized for the purpose of uniting all branches of labor and covering all territory. The object is plain and the necessity obvious. What is the result? Capital is fighting the I. W. W. all over the nation. The I. W. W. can handle your case. Form your organization and unite with this big union."

Chas. Norman Fay, writing in the Atlantic Monthly for June on "The Value of Existing Trades Unionism," quotes the following statement from a member of a detective agency:

"The union leaders are all grafters; they will take money from you, or from me, from the politician and from the men,—anywhere they can get it. Our agency practically owns an official in every important union in America." No doubt there is much truth in the statement but there is also the fact confronting the employers that the workers are about done with signing contracts and are taking various other steps to place the leaders in a position where they will have nothing to sell. Also there are some leaders who cannot be bought. That's why Ettor and Giovannitti are in jail.

In the "Square Deal" for June there appears an editorial headed "A Word to Manufacturers." Here is a selection from it:

"You have organizations of all kinds, and whether you realize it or not, one of the organizations which is now forging to the front, the Industrial Workers of the World, is one of the most menacing of the evils with which civilization now has to contend. They are not working among intelligent or skilled workmen, but only among uneducated foreigners, who understand very little about the character of our government. The whole theory of this organization is to demand an increase of fifteen per cent. in wages, fight until they get it, and then when they have obtained it, immediately start agitating for another fifteen per cent., their idea being that they will eventually force the owners of industries to turn over their plants to their management."

Read this again, you "ignorant" workmen, and then tie up with an organization that demands fifteen per cent. better conditions and then fights until they get it. That's the kind of a union for a worker.

Subscribe for the "Industrial Worker."

Industrial Worker News

Speaking of black lists reminds us that the Lumber Barons of Grays Harbor have got the finest working system yet (apparently).

When a worker desires a master down there he applies to the employment office conducted by the Barons themselves. The applicant then signs a card something like the following:

No. _____ Date _____
Name _____ Class of work desired _____
Address _____ Phone _____ (Sic)
Age _____ Married _____ Family _____
Nationality _____
Name and address of nearest Consul _____
Experience _____ Length of time _____
THREE LAST PLACES employed _____
Date of leaving last employer _____
Why you left _____ Are you a member of any labor organization? _____
Are you a member of the I. W. W. _____
Remarks _____

Signature _____
This is in free America where every man, woman and child has the RIGHTS of life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness and above all the right to work whenever he wants to (NIT).

After the poor but honest working man has passed this examination and succeeds in landing his long looked for master he is still under the surveillance of his master for some time to come and should he find it necessary to leave or be invited to make himself scarce the slave driver who poses as foreman or boss of the job sends the following neat little card to the GRAYS HARBOR EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION, which is an offshoot of the M. & M.

No. _____ Date _____
Name _____
Occupation _____
Date of leaving employ this company _____
Laid off _____ Quit _____ Discharged _____
Remarks _____ Wages _____ Time _____

These safeguards that the Barons have seen fit to put into effect remind us very much of some of the so-called guarantees that it is customary to hand out in many places now-a-days. To be frank with the barons, which is something unusual, we would suggest that they have the printer's bills and invest the money in some subscriptions to the Industrial Worker, it will do more good in the long run.

Since the axe-handle brigade have ridden into power (political) in the city of Hoquiam the millowners sides are shaking with glee and they have proceeded to vent their spite on men who have made their homes on Grays Harbor, before many of those same millowners knew where Grays Harbor was located.

But needless to say they are paying nothing less than \$2.25 per day in their slave pens and it must have cost something to have built the bull-pens around those profit grinding machines that they hold so sacred.

Board fences and barbed wire will not keep the slaves from revolting and it remains to be seen how long it will take to prove this fact to those greedy Muckle-heads.

It is currently reported that the city of Aberdeen is about to throw the town open again and allow the houses of prostitution to be re-established. Thus it is that they learn something every day and we should suppose that the flag should occupy a prominent part in the opening ceremonies.

One of the best signs of the times is the Employment sharks boards these days. It is apparent even to a blind man that something must have happened when we read such as this: "Wanted, Married men for the Sawmills in Raymond. Wages \$2.25 per day."

The shark did not have room on his card for all the details; he should have also mentioned that a lot would be furnished and lumber would be provided for these same married men to build themselves shacks in which to keep their brood and spend what few idle hours they might have.

Business is rushing in Raymond now, mills are running overtime and some are running double shift. Next winter some of those slaves will wonder why they worked so hard during the summer. Same old story with a new suit of clothes.

The law has some peculiar twists in this great country of OURS. Last week Sam Anderson, he who shot an unarmed man during the strike in Aberdeen, was haled into court for committing the deed. During the strike it was impossible to even get a warrant for his arrest in spite of the fact that there were a dozen eye-witnesses to the murderous act of this miserable thug.

There is no telling how long Sammy remained behind the bars but it is reasonably certain that it was not for long. He is most too prominent as a Pillar of Society to stay there very long.

We have a report this week from one of the new camps on the Puget Sound and we are informed that the Company is charging the men \$2.25 for the privilege of sleeping on a mattress. Air is free and water is plentiful but when it comes to refurbishing a barn for the animals it must be remembered that they are wealth producers and therefore it is perfectly logical to get as much of the product of their toil as is possible without telling them about it. Seems like very few men are running loose in this wild and woolly west who have not got the idea of solidarity in the heads. It works miracles when it is applied scientifically.

NEWS FROM HOQUIAM.

The cases of fellow workers Yeager and Anderson have been dismissed. In the case of Pancher and Hubly versus the State of Washington, the jury brought a verdict of guilty and recommended leniency. The judge told them to come back in one week and receive sentence.

About three of the fellow workers are still in jail. Tracy Newell is serving six months at

Montezano. Several more of the members are in on bond.

The Men at Hoquiam is still alive and maintains a headquarters at 511 J Street.

Many fellow workers are blacklisted and unable to get work, while the slaves who did not fight are receiving the raise in wages.

Everybody here seems to think that we should have accepted the \$2.25, gone back to work, and perfected our organization instead of staying out for the whole wage scale. But a small band of determined men are trying to rebuild the organization with victory in view.

If you want to help the blacklisted men, their wives and children, and the fellow workers in jail, then send money to F. H. Allison, 328 Pacific Block, Seattle, Wash., and have him forward it to the secretary of Local 441, Hoquiam, Wash.

PRESS FUND

Previously acknowledged \$49.31
W. Ravensworth, Brawley, Cal. 1.00

OUR BACK DEBT

By a loan of \$125. from headquarters we have met the back debt at the printers. We now owe that amount to the General Office. The money is needed there for organization work. Get busy and clean up this amount and then every cent of surplus will go into the press fund. Donations received during the week were:

Ben Gathany, Warwick, Mont. \$5.00
Sympathizers, through E. M. Clyde, Seattle .75
Jack Kelly should get in touch with the postmaster at Portland, Oregon, in order to get his registered mail.

BOOSTERS ATTENTION!

You must redouble your efforts in getting subs. If you slack up on your efforts now it will mean serious consequences to the "Worker." To get back upon our feet properly will require some little time. We are not alarmed, but we do need the support of every active rebel at this critical time.

In appreciation of your effort we wish to say that if the same measure of effort as in the past three weeks can be maintained it will mean an eight-page paper within three months.

The fire has created an emergency. You are responding nobly. Could you but get so saturated with the spirit of revolt as to feel that every moment is just as important as that in which our destruction is threatened then the "Worker" would increase in size and scope with such rapidity that wage slavery would disappear as the mist before the morning sun.

Put your shoulder to the wheel and roll in the subs.

The editor endeavors to keep in touch with all current periodicals in order to make brief comment upon articles of interest to industrialists. Drop us a postal giving names and dates of magazines containing such material so that we may publish a list for the benefit of our readers. Spend your spare time at the library. But remember that "Reading maketh a full man" only when you act upon the knowledge thus gained.

PICTURES! PICTURES!

We now have on hand a large number of the pictures and post cards of the Pyramid of Capitalism. There will be no more delay in filling orders. Prices are 15c each for posters, \$1 per dozen, post cards 2 for 5c, 25c per dozen, \$1 per hundred. Order now.

Will A. J. Wilson please communicate with Local 439, Brawley, Cal., as your signature is necessary on a check.

Will Roy Williams, who transferred from No. 92 to No. 173 in January, please write to Percy Williams, Gen. Del., Portland, Ore.

SOME OBJECTIONS REMOVED

We are intensely interested in knowing why all who buy the "Industrial Worker" on the street do not become regular subscribers. The reasons generally given are these.

First—"I cannot spare a dollar."

To meet this objection we have three month sub. cards at 25c each. This puts the "Worker" within the reach of all.

Second—"I move around too much."

In anticipation of this we have arranged to change the address of all parties as many times as desired without extra charge. Just drop a postal. Our service in this regard will even be better than before, commencing this week.

Third—"I would be fired if the boss saw the 'Worker' coming to me."

This shows that the talk about the workers being "free" is a farce and proves that you need the "Worker" on "your" job. We will mail any paper in a plain wrapper when asked to do so.

Fourth—"I can buy it on the street."

This means that the "Worker", your paper, is placed at the mercy of the weather and you would be deprived of the paper in case the local started job agitation only, or were the authorities to suppress street agitation for the time being.

Fifth—"I buy it by the copy to help the local."

To this we reply that the "Worker" is not printed as a profit getting scheme but for propaganda purposes. The best way to help the local is to build up the "Worker" until it is eight pages. All money taken in goes to make this a better paper.

Now that the stock objections are disposed of you should get busy thinking up some excuse we cannot make answer to or else you should send in your sub.

We await an early reply. Get busy.

According to the Detroit News of June 8 three strikers, a chef, a waiter, a dishwasher, at the Detroit lunch room on Michigan Ave. added kerosene to the bill of fare when others were engaged to take their places. And so soon after the socialist convention, too. Awful!

AGITATE—EDUCATE—ORGANIZE—FIGHT FOR THE EIGHT HOUR WORK DAY

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN FRANCE.

In the work of Louis Levine we have a book in which an endeavor is made to view the Syndicalist movement from the standpoint of an interested observer who has no class interest at stake. To gain this effect the author has thrown himself into the spirit of the movement, as though he were an actor in the labor struggle, and then has tried to analyze his actions. In this effort the author has attained quite a notable success, for the matter in the book is neither colorless nor biased.

Our review of the work will be but an explanation of the subject matter with quotations from the most important chapters.

The word "syndicalism" means nothing more than unionism, it may include even reactionary unionism; but when transplanted and adapted to this soil has come to mean "revolutionary unionism." This is stated in explanation of the term as used herein.

The first chapter covers the history of the French labor organizations from 1789 to 1871. The facts contained in the chapter are intensely interesting and they lead carefully up to the present day organizations and their tendencies. Chapter 2 explains the origin of the General Confederation of Labor and the influence of the Commune on the syndicates formed prior to the advent of the C. G. T. In the period in which this chapter deals there commenced the gradual loss of faith in the State as well as a broader discussion of the general strike as a means of bringing about the social revolution. These two tendencies have increased from that time until the present day.

Chapter 3 deals with the Federation of Bourses du Travail. The entrance of Pelloutier organization.

In the fourth chapter is set forth the history of the General Confederation of Labor from 1895 to 1902, taking it year by year and showing the progress made. In this period the general strike was more strongly emphasized than ever and sabotage brought to the front and officially adopted in a report by Pouget and Delesalle, which concludes with these words:

"The boycott and its indispensable complement, sabotage, furnishes us with an effective means of resistance which—while awaiting the day when the working men will be sufficiently strong to emancipate themselves completely—will permit us to stand our ground against the exploitation of which we are the victims."

"It is necessary that the capitalists should know it: the workingman will respect the machine only on that day when it shall have become for him a friend which shortens labor, instead of being, as it is now, the enemy, the robber of bread, the killer of workingmen."

In opposition to the idea of the general strike the typographical union stated that but a small per cent. of the workers were organized in each industry. The rest of the delegates, however, held to the idea that the militant minority of organized workers could carry with them the unorganized.

The author at this point, before launching into the subject of the General Confederation of Labor as it is today, devotes considerable attention to the doctrine of revolutionary syndicalism and to some of the theorists of the movement. These are the chapters of particular interest to the adherents of revolutionary industrial unionism in America. We herewith reproduce portions which clearly indicate the thoroughness with which the author has studied his subject:

"The fundamental idea of revolutionary syndicalism is the idea of class struggle. Society is divided into two classes, the class of employers who possess the instruments of production and the class of workingmen who have nothing but their labor power and who live by selling it."

Between the two classes an incessant struggle is going on. This struggle is a fact, not a theory in need of proof. It is a fact manifested every day in the relations between employers and wage earners, a fact inherent in the economic organization of existing society.

The class struggle is not a fact to be deplored; on the contrary it should be hailed as the creative force in society, as the force which is working for the emancipation of the working class. It is the class struggle which is consolidating the working men into a compact unity opposed to the exploitation and domination of employers. It is the class struggle which is evolving new ideas of right (droit) in opposition to the existing law. It is the class struggle which is developing the self-consciousness, the will power and the moral character of the working men and is creating forms of organizations proper to them. In a word, it is the class struggle which is forging the material and moral means of emancipation for the working men and putting these weapons into their hands.

The task of the syndicalist is to organize the more or less vague class feeling of the working men and to raise it to the clear consciousness of class interest and of class ideas. This aim can be attained only by organizing the working men into syndicates. The syndicate is a grouping held together by bonds of common interests, and in this is its strength. Of all human groupings it is the most fundamental and the most permanent, because men in society are interested above everything else in the satisfaction of their economic needs."

The difference between an economic grouping and a grouping that rises from a community of ideas is set forth in the following words:

"Political bodies, for instance, are made up of men of various interests grouped only by community of ideas. Even the socialist party consists of manufacturers, financiers, doctors, lawyers, as well as of working men, and cannot, therefore, make prominent the class division of society. On the contrary, it tends to merge all classes into one conglomeration, and

is, therefore, unstable and incapable of persistent collective action. Only in groupings of real and fundamental interests such as the syndicates, are men of the same conditions brought together for purposes inexplicably bound up with life."

We will give additional quotations from the book in our next issue.

NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE.

A copy of the Pacific Coast Mechanic has been sent to this office and upon examination it is seen that from "kiver to kiver" it is an attack upon the I. W. W. Many thanks for the advertising.

The front cover is emblazoned with the American Flag and is headed by the words "No I. W. W. Red Flag Where Old Glory Waves." And then to show that capitalism is international it has at the bottom "We Bespeak The Same Sentiment For The Canadian Flag."

We refuse to bite on the bait and will content ourselves with setting forth some of the idiotic ideas in the articles that deal with the real issue.

Ernest Kroner reviews the I. W. W. doctrine in an article that is but the yelp of the middle-class, crushed alike from above and below.

His points are that the I. W. W.'s believe things, but do not know them. This comes with ill grace from one who stands upon a platform which declares an "identity of interests between employer and employee."

He states that it is false that "The cause of poverty is the wage system." As proof he sets forth that savages were poverty stricken. In answer we say that we are discussing present poverty. Improved machinery and co-operative methods of production have made it possible to produce an abundance for all. Lack of access to these tools is the cause of poverty and this lack is directly due to the wage system. We often witness idle workshops, idle workers desiring employment, and many persons in need of the goods that might be produced, all at the same time.

"Labor produces all wealth" is not true according to this deep student of economics, because some labor is unproductive. Which is to say that eggs do not produce chickens as some eggs are eaten. The author quotes the Biblical case of the Apostles who cast their nets all day long yet caught nothing until at last divine wisdom directed their last throw and they caught more than they could haul in. We still maintain that it took labor to make all of the hauls including the last and were it necessary to repeat the same operation each day the worth of the fish would be measured by the average social labor necessary to make the catch. The author would have us liken the capitalists to God in this particular case, but we note that God is not reported as having taken any of the fish, and we will eventually manage things so that there will be no capitalists to deprive us of the fruits of our toil.

The balance of the article is equally foolish. Following it St. John's pamphlet is reviewed. We have reason to believe that the review is syndicated to the reactionary press as it has appeared in practically the same form in many other papers.

The magazine claims to be issued by the National Trades and Workers Association but close examination shows that it is a publication of the employers and not the workers. The price of 20 cents per copy is one indication, as this is prohibitive to a wage slave, particularly if he is working under the kind of open shop the magazine advocates.

But the real ownership of the publication is shown by a passage in which the employers revert to natural language and use the word "us" in speaking of the masters. This is the quotation: "Open Shop is being won rapidly, but in this fight for Open Shop there is a factor which should claim a large share of our consideration—namely the man who has helped us to win every victory for Open Shop—the man who has stood by us at the risk of a broken head—often at the risk of life—the man who has worked for us in our open shops and so earned the name of 'scab.'"

The Pacific Coast Mechanic is one of the dying gasps of the cockroach employer.

MUTTERINGS.

(Horatio Winslow In Life.)

"I," said the Artist, "long for the days of Phidias."

"For me," said the Epicure, "the Rome of the later Republic."

"England and Drake," sighed the Athletic.

"Since I am neither Artist, Epicure, nor Adventurer," said the Lean Workman, "I wish only for life at a time when a man need not buy bread with blood."

"Humph!" grunted the Lean Workman, "for my part I think it is a shaky world which has bent all its carities into question marks."

We looked through the plate glass at the gorgers as they bent themselves to their delicate cakes and liquors.

"Still," I said in defense, "a man is entitled to a certain amount of luxury."

The Lean Workman tightened his belt grimly. "So I have come to think," he said, "and very soon I shall pass my plate for mine."

Any papers desiring regular, authentic information of the Ettor-Giovanitti case should communicate with Justus Ebert, Chairman Ettor-Giovanitti Publicity Committee, 9 Mason street, Lawrence, Mass.

CONDITIONS ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

The following letter, which appeared in the Evening Empire of Prince Rupert, B. C., issue of June 19, is self explanatory:

"To the Editor of The Empire:
Sir—In view of the fact that the G. T. P. construction camps were to have received an inspection from Dr. Clendenan, the Dominion government inspector of the public works department, it would be interesting to note the period taken to inspect a line of operation of 150 miles of construction work."

Dr. Clendenan started out on the 11 a. m. train from Prince Rupert on the 12th inst., on the 13th and 14th he was in Hazelton, on the 15th he started south, where there are very few camps; on the 16th he caught the train to Prince Rupert, and on the 17th he sailed on the Prince Rupert, no doubt imbued with the consciousness that he had done his duty.

Now feeling this to be a matter of public interest, and seeing the free exchange of correspondence that have passed the secretary of the I. W. W. on behalf of the workers and the Ottawa authorities, it would appear as if a thorough impartial investigation would have been made, with an opportunity given the workers to promiscuously hand in affidavits as to the inhuman conditions that are reported to exist, both as to hospitals, sanitation and food.

But how in the name of justice can it be done in a few hours?

Can it be the doctor was so overcome with the foul condition of the camps that he was forced to flee to a more congenial environment, or maybe, 'twas only a farce?

I may observe here that a man called Tom Whitehead, who was active on behalf of the C. N. R. strikers, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for the alleged offense of not having sufficient cubic space per man for sleeping. I am informed every contractor on G. T. P. could be indicted under the same caption.

The purport of this letter is to enlighten the citizens of Prince Rupert, so that, should an epidemic of discontent fire the workers so far that they can tolerate it no longer, that they may be the subjects of malignant and venomous abuse.

Still it will be interesting to gain a glimpse of the report. Thanking you for this insertion, I am, yours sincerely,

CHAS. TABOR,
Sec. I. W. W. (pro tem).

SLAVES ARE UNITING.

One more spoke in the wheel—one more little local in the ONE BIG UNION.

Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Workers' Industrial Union, Local No. 21, Chicago, Ill. "The working conditions in the Carriage and Wagon shops in Chicago are a disgrace to humanity. Long hours, low wages, hard work, straw-bosses and slave-drivers to watch the workers every moment of the day."

Is it not time that we carriage and wagon workers started to pay some attention to our class interest? Few will deny that something should be done. Much can be accomplished, but only through united effort. As individuals we are helpless. Organized as a class we will possess power—the power to change conditions to our own satisfaction.

If the carriage and wagon workers would be free it is we who must strike the blow for our freedom. We must unite for direct action in an organization that stands for working class control of industry, and recognizes that the time for accomplishing this is at hand.

The time has come for the workers to unite and demand the abolition of wage slavery. The capitalist control of industry must be destroyed and Industrial Democracy established.

The Industrial Workers of the World is the only organization in this country that actually represents the economic interests of the working class. It is the only organization that proposes to organize the workers on the industrial field so that the workers can take control of industry.

We carriage and wagon workers must get in line. It is our duty. We are a part of the working class and we should do our share of the work necessary to achieve our freedom from wage slavery. If we do not do so, we are traitors to our class.

Our present efforts must be bent towards agitation, education, and organization. We can rely upon no one else to do this work. The Chicago Daily World (formerly Chicago Daily Socialist), a paper which is claimed to be "of, by, and for the working class," refuses to take in a notice of our meetings. It is a great "workingman's paper."

We are forging ahead anyhow. The local meets on the second and fourth Thursday of each month at 1595 Bichour Ave., corner Dayton Street.

A protest mass meeting, at which all wage workers are welcome, will be held June 27, at 8 p. m., in the same hall.

All communications intended for the local should be addressed to Wm. Petersen, 2075 No. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CALGARY REDS IN ACTION

The capitalist press of Calgary Alta., are giving the I. W. W. a large amount of free advertising. The new organization was recently given a big scare head and six inches of space on the front page of the Evening News-Telegram.

All labor troubles occurring in the vicinity are laid at the door of the I. W. W. and as a result the slaves are investigating. The slaves on irrigation construction on the C. P. R. are getting wise to the ONE BIG UNION and a strike is expected at any time.

Agitation is being carried on with the utmost vigor and a harvest of new members filled with the spirit of revolt is expected.

AFTER THE STRIKE IN LAWRENCE.

Extracts from an article by Harry Emerson Fordick in the Outlook of June 15:

"On January 1, 1912, there were about 300 members of the Industrial Workers of the World among the thousands of operatives in the mills of Lawrence. Today there are over 10,000 bona fide members, and the number is growing by leaps and bounds. This is the result of the Lawrence strike that most impresses the investigator who comes today to the mill town by the Merrimack. Wages have been raised, work has been resumed, the militia has gone, and the whirling looms suggest industrial peace; but behind all this the most revolutionary organization in the history of American industry is building up an army of volunteers."

The I. W. W., as the Industrial Workers are familiarly known, leaves behind as hopelessly passe the methods of the American Federation of Labor, and is introducing into this country the ideals and tactics of European syndicalism. The program of the new movement is clear-cut and confessedly revolutionary: no more organizations of wage earners by craft unions, but all the workers, skilled or unskilled, and of whatever trade, gathered in one body for a mass movement; no more recognition of employers or agreements with them, but the declaration against them of an economic war, whose methods shall be determined by expediency only—"Any and all tactics that will get the result;" no more contentment with "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work" as the goal of the wage earners, but a campaign for the ultimate transference of all the profits of industry from the employer to the laborer, until the wage system falls to pieces and the tool-users are the tool-owners. Such is the new program. Every official in every local of the I. W. W. takes a pledge on his induction into office, whose closing words are these: "I believe in and understand the two sentences, 'The working class and the employing class have nothing in common' and 'Labor is entitled to all it produces.'"

The I. W. W., therefore, proposes Socialism, but its method makes men like Morris Hillquit seem reactionary. Said Ettor to me, as we sat outside his cell in the Lawrence jail "They tell us to get what we want by the ballot. They want us to play the game according to the established rules. But the rules were made by the capitalists. They have laid down the laws of the game. They hold the pick of the cards. We never can win by political methods. The right of suffrage is the greatest hoax of history. Direct action is the only way."

Strikes, well-timed and rapid in succession, intimidation of "scabs" ("anything short of murder and maiming is justifiable to keep a scab from working," a local leader said to me), sabotage all the way from sitting at the machine and doing nothing to definite destruction of the tools, anything that will work, is good strategy in this campaign. Moreover, learning from history that no reformation in society has been accompanied by violence, they look forward to the time when the peaceful evolution of the wage-earners will be by the employers forcefully opposed, and when that time comes they are ready to fight. "No class of people ever gave up the chair of privilege," said Ettor to me, "until somebody tipped the chair over."

There is Ettor, a young man of 27, born in New York City, educated in our public schools, genial, magnetic, a born leader. His unconquered good humor is still in evidence after seventeen weeks in jail. His personality so became the animating center of the strike that to put him out of the way seemed to the authorities of Lawrence the one desideratum. When, therefore, an Italian woman, in a minor disturbance, was shot by some person unknown, the homicide was made the occasion for the arrest of Ettor. Although in no way concerned in the killing, and although he was himself two miles away, he is held without bail and stands in danger of the electric chair, on the general charge that his language encouraged disturbance. The law that properly considers the one who incites to murder equally guilty with the one who does the deed is being stretched (so his supporters think) to make any strike leader whose speech can be construed as at all incendiary criminally responsible for homicide that occurs even in personal encounters during the strike.

"You may turn your nose upon the strikers," he said, after that freezing January day when water was played over a crowd of the striking laborers, "but there is being kindled in the heart of the workers a flame of proletarian revolt which no fire hose in the world can ever extinguish."

Today, where a few months ago wages, so low that one falls to see how they made life tolerable, were threatened with reduction, there is instead an increase of from five per cent to fifteen per cent. Today, where there was an unorganized horde of workers, alien in race and language, there is an increasing body of organized men, conscious of a solidarity that overpasses all differences of color, nationality, and speech."

"Were you interested in the I. W. W. before the strike?" I asked one of the most prominent leaders. "I never heard of it, but, thank God! I know it now," was the answer. That person, apparently not concerned with the theory of the movement, will raise at a moment's notice now the fighting song of the revolution:

"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation,
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
For justice thunders condemnation,
A better world's in birth."

Whether all the members hold the theories of the I. W. W. or not, a more important thing is true—they have all caught its spirit!

The foremost woman among the strikers was paid \$20 a week as a mender. She began work in the mills as a girl of 14, and she is now 35. Her husband is paid \$20 a week as a maker of "art squares." They are Canadians

by birth, and live in as pleasant a home as could be desired. They went on strike, not because they had any grievance, but because, as she put it, "I have been getting madder and madder for years at the way they talked to those poor Italians and Lithuanians." Day after day she led the picket parade up and down Essex street, risking the permanent loss of the best-paying woman's position in Lawrence, because the long-pent indignation had at last its outlet. Today, she reaps the reward of gratitude. They say that she could tie up three of the largest mills in Lawrence by a word. The other day an Italian shambled up to her and said: "Me no care if I die. if any hurt you, I die for you."

All over Lawrence you hear of the transformation in the attitude of the workers. "We are a new people," said one. "We have hope. We never will stand again what we stood before."

The nobility of France before the Revolution could not have been more blind to the situation than some of the Bostonese. "That strike should have been stopped in the first twenty-four hours," said a Boston lawyer recently. "The militia should have been instructed to shoot. That is the way Napoleon did it. The strikers should have been shot down. I stand for law and order!"

One of the leading citizens of Boston was asked whether he did not think that there was some moral question involved in the propinquity of 12 per cent dividends to \$6 a week wages, and his answer was unhesitatingly: "There is no question of right or wrong there. The whole matter is a case of supply and demand. Any man who pays more for labor than the lowest sum he can get men for is robbing his stockholders. If he can secure men for \$6 and pays more, he is stealing from the company." Against the background of this extreme apothecosis of the wage system, as the last word in social evolution, one comes to understand why the wage earners' revolt is so often likewise extreme and bitter."

If Ettor or Giovanitti are convicted," said one of the leaders to me, "there will be hell in New England."

VICTORIA NOTES.

All conservative sections of society are boasting a military carnival in Victoria, B. C. It was but a short time ago that the Rev. Father Bishop McDonald advised all young men to join the army and the reason most emphasized was that "internal" trouble was expected. Think on that a while, fellow targets.

A strike occurred on Todd Inlet Cement Works, McAlpine and Robertson contractors, by members of the I. W. W. Wages were raised from \$2.70 to \$3 per day after a two days' strike. The boys of No. 328 developed their own initiative and acted without the official help of the local. That's the fighting spirit.

One of Victoria's public schools records a humorous happening. Of late some of the pupils thought they were being imposed upon so they wrote I. W. W. in their copy books instead of the spelling lesson. The principal now fears a general strike.

Victoria locals helped the "Workers" financially when harmed by fire. What did your local do?

Spokane locals meet every Monday at 7 p. m. Address all communications to headquarters, 203 Front avenue, Spokane, Wash.

National Industrial Union of Textile Workers, No. 157, I. W. W., meets second and fourth Wednesday, I. W. W. hall, Phelan building, 45 Delano street, Secretary, Richard Wright, 27 Roosevelt street, New Bedford, Mass.

IL PROLETARIO

Il Proletario is an organ of the syndicalist movement, published in the Italian language. It expounds the principles of the I. W. W. Arturo Giovannitti, awaiting trial because of his activity in the great Lawrence strike, is the editor. Subscription price is \$1 per year. Address 149 W. 4th street, New York City.

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